

United States Patent
Brady et al.

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(45) Date of Patent: Sep. 22, 2015

SAND2016-12556PE

PH ADJUSTMENT OF POWER PLANT COOLING WATER WITH FLUE GAS/FLY ASH (56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
Inventors: Patrick V. Brady, Albuquerque, NM (US); James L. Krumhansl, Albuquerque, NM (US)
3,693,557 A * 9/1972 Makuch 110/342
4,121,541 A * 10/1978 Kneissl et al. 122/1 R
4,126,000 A * 11/1978 69/648
Assignee: Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, NM (US)
Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the patent is extended or adjusted pursuant to U.S.C. 154(b) by 71 days.
Appl. No.: 13/207,830
Filed: Aug. 11, 2011

Cheap anti-scalants for power cooling

United States Patent
Brady et al.

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WATERFLOODING INJECTATE DESIGN SYSTEMS AND METHODS
Inventors: Patrick V. Brady, Albuquerque, NM (US); James L. Krumhansl, Albuquerque, NM (US)
Assignee: Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, NM (US)
Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the patent is extended or adjusted pursuant to U.S.C. 154(b) by 455 days.
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Filed: Sep. 6, 2011

Reduce water use in flooding, fracking for oil

Angove, M., et al. (1998). "The influence of temperature on the adsorption of cadmium(II) and cobalt(II) on kaolinite." *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science* 204: 93-103.
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A coordination chemistry model of algal autoflocculation



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ABSTRACT

Autoflocculation is typically attributed to the precipitation of metal hydroxides, or Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺, to anionic algal cell surfaces. Alternatively, it has been proposed that it is due to the formation of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) at the cell surface. The present study describes a model of autoflocculation based on the formation of calcium carbonate. The model shows that the rate of CaCO₃ formation is dependent on the pH of the solution, the concentration of Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺, and the surface area of the cells. The model predicts that autoflocculation will occur at higher pH values and lower Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ concentrations. The model also predicts that autoflocculation will occur at higher Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ concentrations when the surface area of the cells is high, and the calcite surface is negatively charged.

Decrease energy of biofuels processing

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United States Patent
Brady et al.

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IN SITU REMEDIATION PROCESS USING DIVALENT METAL CATIONS
Inventors: Patrick V. Brady, Albuquerque, NM (US); Nadim R. Khandaker, Albuquerque, NM (US); James L. Krumhansl, Albuquerque, NM (US); David M. Teter, Edgewood, NM (US)
Assignee: Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, NM (US)
Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the patent is extended or adjusted pursuant to U.S.C. 154(b) by 82 days.
Appl. No.: 10/356,148
Filed: Jan. 31, 2003

Cheap contaminant removal from drinking water

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"In-situ radionuclide treatment uses less energy than surface treatment", State of Wisconsin Energy – Water Roadmap, 2002.



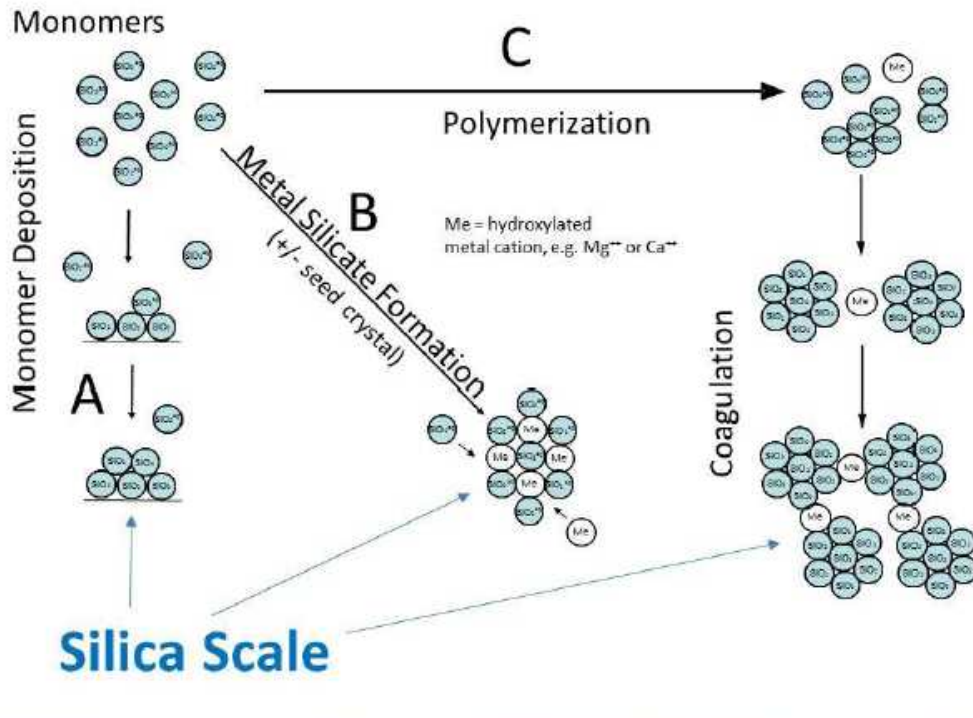
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Silica Chemistry in the Energy-Water Nexus

Pat Brady, Tina Nenoff, and James Krumhansl

Dissolved silica often limits water recycling in energy extraction, energy production, and CO₂ capture. New methods are needed to prevent silica scale from forming in cooling towers and boilers.



Recent Projects:

- Impaired Water Reuse in Power Plant Cooling (Nenoff LDRD)
- pH control/scale prevention in Power Plant Cooling (Brady and Krumhansl, US Patent 9140145)
- Advanced coagulation for Oil Sands Water Recycling (Brady et al., WFO)
- Carbon Mineralization for Climate Change (Columbia/Sandia ARPA-E).

SiO₂^{aq} concentration in some problem waters:

LANL tap water, 88 ppm; Cooling tower, 123 ppm; El Paso desal conc. 148 ppm; SAGD, 239 ppm; Geothermal (Wairakei, Ohnuma), 520-560 ppm

